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of lard manufacturers at the wonderful success of

COTTOLENE

is one of the strong evidences of its value to housekeepers.

The REASON of this success is that COTTOLENE is a better shortening for ALL cooking purposes than has EVER before been produced, and has NONE of the objectionable features indispensably connected with lard. The HONEST MERIT of COTTOLENE explains its success. Imitations but certify the value of the genuine, made only by

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

RAILROADS

N. & W. Norfolk & Western R.R.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT OCTOBER 30, 1892.

WESTBOUND, LEAVE ROANOKE DAILY.
7:40 a. m. (Washington and Chatham limited) for Bristol and beyond. Stops only at Radford, Pullman sleeper to New Orleans, and Memphis. Dining car attached.
8:00 a. m. for Radford, Pulaski, Bristol and all intermediate stations; also for Bluefield, Pocahontas, Elkhorn, Clinch Valley Division and Louisa via Norton. Pullman sleeper to Louisville via Norton.
7:50 p. m. for Radford, Pulaski, and Bristol also for Bluefield, Ohio extension; leaves Bluefield 8:10 a. m. daily for Kenova, Columbus and the West. Pullman sleeper to Memphis via Chattanooga.

NORTH AND EASTBOUND, LEAVE ROANOKE DAILY.
7:15 a. m. for Petersburg, Richmond and Norfolk.
12:45 p. m. for Washington, Hagerstown, Philadelphia and New York. Pullman sleeper to New York via Harrisburg and P. R. R.
12:45 p. m. daily for Richmond and Norfolk. Pullman parlor car to Norfolk, connects at Lynchburg (Union station) with Durham division.
6:10 p. m. for Buena Vista and intermediate stations. No connections beyond.
9:45 p. m. for Richmond and Norfolk. Pullman sleeper to Norfolk and Lynchburg to Richmond.

12:45 night (Washington and Chattanooga limited) for Washington, Hagerstown, Philadelphia and New York. Pullman sleeper to Washington via Shenandoah Junction and New York via Harrisburg. Pullman sleeper to Roanoke via Shenandoah, open at 9:00 p. m. for reception of passengers. Dining car attached. Stops only at Buena Vista, Basic, Shenandoah, Luray, Shenandoah Junction, Shepherdstown, Antietam, Grimes and St. James.
Durham Division—Leave Lynchburg (Union station) and 9:15 p. m. daily for South Boston and Durham and intermediate stations.
Winston-Salem Division—Leave Roanoke (Union station) 9:45 a. m. daily for Rocky Mount, Martinsville, Winston-Salem and intermediate stations.

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TWELVE HOURS QUICKER THAN ANY OTHER LINE TO CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE AND POINTS WEST.
THE POPULAR ROUTE TO RICHMOND VA.

TRAINS FOR CINCINNATI.

Daily. Daily.
Lv. Lynchburg..... 3:15 p. m. 7:15 a. m.
Ar. Lexington, Va..... 5:31 " 9:30 "
Lv. Buchanan..... 5:39 " "
Ar. Clifton Forge..... 7:30 "
Ar. Cincinnati..... 8:00 a. m.
Ar. Louisville..... 11:57 "
Ar. Chicago..... 5:35 p. m.
Ar. St. Louis..... 7:35 "
Ar. Kansas City..... 7:50 a. m.
Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars from Clifton Forge to Cincinnati.

TRAINS FOR RICHMOND, VA.

Daily. Except Sunday.
Lv. Lynchburg..... 11:55 a. m. 2:40 a. m.
Ar. Richmond..... 6:10 p. m. 8:40 "
Pullman Cars on 11:55 a. m. train to Richmond.
SLEEPING CARS ON 2:40 a. m. TRAIN FOR RICHMOND. OPEN AT LYNCHBURG FOR THE RECEPTION OF PASSENGERS FROM 8:25 p. m. BERTHS ONE DOLLAR.

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THE MOST CONVENIENT TRUNK EVER DEvised.

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If your Dealer cannot furnish you, notify the manufacturers,
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OLD papers for the next week at 10 cents per hundred.

THE TRIAL OF DR. BRIGGS

Police on Hand to Assist the Ushers in Their Work.

NO RIGHTS WAIVED BY THE ACCUSED.

The Assembly Convened as a Court—Prosecuting Committee Presents the Charges Against Dr. Briggs—Five Hours Consumed in His Reply.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—In anticipation of a crowd to hear the Briggs case officers of the assembly and of the committee of arrangements prepared to handle it equitably and satisfactorily. A small detail of police were present to aid the ushers in carrying out the arrangements. Long before the hour of opening the proceedings every bit of available seating and standing room was occupied. The pressure for admittance was terrific.

Professor Briggs came up the central aisle and took a seat opposite and only a few feet distant from Dr. Birch, chairman, and Elder McCook, member of the prosecuting committee. As he took his seat Dr. Birch leaned forward and remarked to the professor: "Cooler than it was yesterday." "Yes, yes," responded Professor Briggs. When discussing the order of proceeding, it was stated that Dr. Birch would open for the prosecution and Elder McCook close. "I am glad of that," said the professor. "I had rather you would have the close."

The Assembly Convened as a Court.

Moderator Craig, after prayer, formally opened the assembly as a court, and the preliminaries to the trial of the great heresy case began. The judicial committee unanimously recommended that the prosecuting committee be allowed one hour to open its case; that five hours be given to Professor Briggs, and that the committee be given two hours in which to close, to be extended, if desired, to four hours.

Rev. Dr. W. F. Birch, chairman of the prosecuting committee, took the floor. After touching upon the history of the case, he said in part:

"We are here to invoke this supreme court to put an end to the discussion and dispute which the New York presbytery vainly endeavored to silence, first by the dismissal of the case against Dr. Briggs, and second by the acquittal of Dr. Briggs, qualifying both the dismissal and the acquittal by the positive disclaimer of any approval of the controverted statements of the inaugural address as to critical or theological views and manner of expression."

Alleged Errors Said to Be Unimportant.

"The form in which the final judgment of the presbytery was returned gives the impression that the alleged errors of Professor Briggs were unimportant and that no essential doctrine had been contradicted. The errors charged are fundamental. The charges relate—

"First, to the question as to the supreme and only authority in matters of faith and practice.

"Second, to the question as to the infallibility or truthfulness of the inspired word of God.

"Third, to the historical validity of the Old Testament.

"Fourth, as to the fulfillment of Messianic prediction—a question of supreme importance in its bearing upon the view which is taken of the truthfulness of scripture and of the truthfulness of God.

"Fifth and lastly, there is the doctrine of redemption, concerning which it has been alleged that Professor Briggs' teachings have been especially erroneous and hurtful."

Dr. Briggs' Reply.

Dr. Briggs arose to reply to the opening of the prosecuting committee and to protest against the entertaining of the appeal by the general assembly. The question before the assembly was not, he said, whether or not Dr. Briggs' teachings were proper, but whether or not the appeal could be lawfully entertained. The first thing to be decided was whether the form of the appeal was correct, not whether any matters exist which might justify the sustaining of the appeal. If there was any want of form or detail in the appeal, the general assembly could not lawfully take jurisdiction. "Was the appeal, then," Dr. Briggs asked, "an appeal from the final judgment of the presbytery of New York?" The interpretation of the word "decision" in the appeal meant either redundancy, which marred its form, or something in addition to the final judgment, in which latter case it was invalid. The language of the appeal obviously included something beside the final judgment of the presbytery, for it referred to actions and decisions of the presbytery; and until this extraneous matter had been taken out of the appeal, Dr. Briggs claimed, the general assembly could not entertain it.

No Appeal From Acquittal.

Dr. Briggs asserted in the next place that the final judgment of the presbytery in his case was really declared by the moderator of the New York presbytery on Dec. 30, 1892, and from that appeal should be taken, if from any action of the presbytery, and not from action on Jan. 9, 1893. He was not to be exposed to the peril that lay in a possible change of composition of the body in the interim, nor put in jeopardy a second time because of a mistake by the court which tried him at a date subsequent to that on which the final judgment was really delivered. "If any man thought these objections were puerile and technical let him put himself in his place. Why should he waive any of his rights when the prosecution was endeavoring to take his ecclesiastical life?"

The second ground upon which the appellee opposed the entertaining of the appeal was that it was a well established principle of law that a public prosecutor could not appeal from a verdict of acquittal. The defendant was accused of heresy, and Dr. Briggs sketched the legal and ecclesiastical definitions of heresy and the history of the manner of dealing with it. Now, he said, the punishment for the crime of heresy might not deprive a man of his life, limb or liberty, but the punishment might effect or destroy a man's ecclesiastical life, and it therefore became a pertinent question whether or not a man should be twice placed in jeopardy of his ecclesiastical life after having been fully tried and acquitted.

The Crime of Heresy.

Upon the question of the standing of a man charged with the crime of heresy, Dr. Briggs quoted sarcastically the expression of a member of the assembly used in an article he had written to prepare his brethren for considering this case in a Christian and judicial frame of mind, that if any man found himself preaching views in opposition to those of a majority of the Presbyterian church he was "in honor bound to leave the church." "This was not a question of majority but of law and right. Any attempt of the majority of the church to excommunicate a brother, a minis-

ter, or a deacon, anything more than what was required by the constitutional standard, might be good club law, he said, but it was not good ecclesiastical law. An enforcement of this principle would be fraught with the most dangerous results. For, he asked, when ever was the church reformed or revived by the will or act of the majority? Majorities had always been opposed to change or improvement, and to enforce their rule was to make it impossible for the church to rectify error.

What is the Presbyterian Church?

A much more fundamental question at stake, said Dr. Briggs, than any principle of law or doctrine than had yet been discussed was whether the Presbyterian church should be considered as a merely voluntary religious society or a church of Jesus Christ. It was the civil law of the land that no man should be twice tried for the same offense. The New York presbytery, under order of the general assembly, tried Dr. Briggs for the crime of heresy and acquitted him. Was the Presbyterian church ready to ignore or violate that well settled principle found by centuries of observation and experience to be essential to the well being of the people, without good and sufficient cause. It was true the church did not punish a minister in his physical being, but to depose a minister, to deprive him of his ecclesiastical life was to inflict a punishment far more cruel than that permitted in the civil courts.

Dr. Briggs spoke an hour and a half, and then yielded for a motion to adjourn.

WHITE HOUSE CALLERS.

It Is Thought Party Rather Than State Affairs at Present Give Them Concern.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The president is no longer worried with the importunities of the office-seeking callers, but their representatives are believed to be doing considerable hard work in their interest. The gentlemen who call on Mr. Cleveland every morning when the doors are not closed against them do not go there to talk about the tariff or the silver question, the West India trade or the colonization of Africa. Almost the only question of party policy which is discussed is that which relates to the turning out of Republican officials and the appointment of Democrats in their places. It is only on rare occasions that Mr. Cleveland sees any one whose opinions as to party policy he desires at this time, and there are very few of these callers who have any interest to bring up the question.

Those few with whom he has talked on general public questions recently he has impressed with the idea that he is anxious to unite the party as closely as possible; that he recognizes that it is impossible for the Democratic party to avoid the responsibilities which they have imposed upon them for the revision of the tariff, and that he is anxious to have an agreement on the financial question and to have the party plans well laid before congress meets that a record for positive and aggressive action may be made during the first year of the administration. There is no doubt in the world that when congress meets he will be found advocating a very heavy cut in the tariff, the adoption of an income tax and the repeal of the tax on banks, together with the repeal of the Sherman law.

The callers of late are of such prominence and influence as to suggest the thought that some of the faithful may expect a reward soon. Among those whom he saw were Senators White, Faulkner, Cockrell, Turpie, Hutton, Callahan and Gray, and Representatives Dockery, McMillin, Payne, Swanson, Taylor, Caruth, Turpin, Sayer, McCreary and Allen.

Exaltation at the Tomb of Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—A bright sky and cool atmosphere made the excursion of the Princess Exaltation to Mount Vernon all that could be desired in the way of weather and the infantina enjoyed the trip hugely. She was in the highest spirits during the entire day. She was attired in a very chic habit, the skirt of hop-socking, dull stone in color, made very wide, and the bodice of shaded silk, with a black satin Eton jacket, frilled and with high puffed sleeves. A dainty bonnet of black velvet and jet, with a bunch of violets and a black feather pom-pom, looked very natty. A big curruvall was in waiting at the wharf and in this the infantina and some of the party were conveyed up the hill to the tomb of Washington. There were so many people in the mansion that it was with difficulty that the infantina was shown through the historic old house.

Action on the World's Fair Matter.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—United States District Attorney Mitchell of Chicago had an audience with Attorney General Olney about the action of the United States commission in deciding to permit the World's fair to open Sunday. In advance of any violation of the law the attorney general declined to give the district attorney any specific instructions and informed him that until such a violation had been officially presented he must use his own discretion. Mr. Mitchell left for Chicago and will be there on Sunday when, if the fair is opened, it is understood that he will go into court and file an application for an injunction restraining the commissioners from opening the fair on Sundays.

Canadian Smuggler Arrested.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Information was received at the treasury department of the arrest by special treasury agents of John T. Barry of the clothing firm of Barry & Sons of Morrisburg, Ont. Many ready-made goods have been recently smuggled from Canada into northern New York. Barry had been taking orders for clothes at Potsdam, N. Y. He confessed, and said he had been engaged in this business for the past four years. The arrest is considered an important one.

Check Forger at Lexington, Va.

LEXINGTON, Va., May 25.—N. W. Godfrey, who registered from New York, deposited \$1,000 in checks on a New York bank in the bank of Lexington and drew out \$300 in cash. He hired a buggy, was suspected, pursued, captured and made to disgorge the money. He said he had a railway contract and would employ several hundred men. The New York checks are bogus.

Drowned in Muskegon Lake.

MUSKEGON, Mich., May 25.—Harry Dood, aged 18, and Thomas Slager, aged 17, were drowned in Muskegon lake. They were out in a small boat which capsized within 100 feet of shore. All were expert swimmers, but they seemed unable to save themselves and sank before assistance could reach them.

To Paint Beauregard's Picture.

CHARLESTON, May 25.—The city council awarded the contract for painting a portrait of the late General Beauregard, to ornament the municipal portrait gallery, to P. H. Carter of Georgia for \$1,000. Competitive bids were received from all parts of the United States.

OVATION TO SALISBURY

Ulster Conservatives Do Honor to Gladstone's Opponent.

POPE AND THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

Irish Home Rule Scored In a Speech at Belfast—End of the Magdeburg Monsters. Change In British Diplomats—Colonel Daily Found Wandering In London.

BELFAST, May 25.—The Conservatives of Belfast and neighborhood made a great demonstration in Ulster hall in honor of the Marquis of Salisbury. Fully 3,000 Ulsterites, most of whom carried miniature union jacks, took part in the meeting. Previous to the arrival of Lord Salisbury, Captain Alexander Clark Kennedy, late of the Coldstream guards, created a furore by unfurling a union jack, under which, he said, the Grenadiers fought at Waterloo. "And under that flag," he continued, "the Loyalists would fight in Ulster, and he and many other officers of the British army would assist them."

When the enthusiasm of his reception had subsided Lord Salisbury addressed the audience on the subject of home rule. He said he must confess that he could see no advantage in delay or in a prolonged discussion of the home rule bill. Therefore he deemed it advisable to quicken the committee stage of the bill. Nevertheless it must not be supposed that the Unionists had any idea of amending the bill with the view of making it acceptable to the country at large. On the contrary, they only desired to exhibit to the British people the real nature of the calamities it would entail if it became law.

Mr. Gladstone throughout his career had passed from one view to another, always yielding principles which he had previously declared to be inviolable and sacred. No man could fight against the people, and Ulster must in the long run defeat a measure that depended upon the strength of a single man. The bill would probably pass through the committee stage, but the house of lords held an impracticable position, representing as it did the loyalists of England and Ireland. Public opinion must be kept alive to the dangers of this inane bill. If, through faintheartedness, superstition or the strategy of a transient party leader the work of three centuries should be shattered, the disgrace would be with the English people.

The Magdeburg Murderers.

BERLIN, May 25.—Rosalie Buntrock and her lover, Fritz Erbe, who were convicted at Magdeburg in June last of the murder of two girls named Kasten and Klage, were executed in that city. Both were beheaded. The crimes for which the woman and man suffered death were peculiarly atrocious. The woman confessed that the Kasten girl was lured into a forest, where Erbe strangled her. He then severed the head from the body. He and the woman stripped the remains and then buried them. The girl Klage was also lured into the forest subsequent to the murder of the Kasten girl. The Buntrock woman gagged her and Erbe then cut her throat. The motive of the crimes was robbery.

Colonel Daily of Paris Found.

PARIS, May 25.—Some weeks ago Colonel Daily, who is wealthy and occupies a prominent social position, vanished mysteriously and his relatives and friends were greatly alarmed at his disappearance. Search was made for him in every direction and he has been found in London wandering aimlessly about the streets. His appearance was that of a man in dire poverty. It is probable that his mind is affected.

The Pope and the Army Bill.

ROME, May 25.—Von Bulow, the Prussian minister to the Vatican, had an interview with Pope Leo which lasted for an hour. The subject of the interview was undoubtedly the coming election of members of the reichstag and the hostile attitude of the clerical party toward the army bill.

Change In British Diplomats.

LONDON, May 25.—Sir Spencer St. John, at present British minister to Mexico, has been appointed to succeed Sir Francis Richard Plunkett as British minister to Norway and Sweden. Sir Francis will succeed Sir Edmund Monson as minister to Belgium.

A Southern Journalist Married.

RICHMOND, May 25.—W. W. Archer, one of the editors of The State and vice president of the State Newspaper company, and Miss Rosalie Harrison Plensants, one of the most beautiful and accomplished society ladies of Richmond, were married at St. Paul's church. Mr. Archer is president of the Virginia Afternoon Press association and a member of the advisory board of the Southern Afternoon Press bureau. He is also a story writer of considerable prominence. His bride is well known in this state and in New England, where she has many relatives and admirers.

Justice Howell Jackson at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, May 25.—Justice Howell Jackson will hear arguments on the removal of Receiver Comer of the Central Railroad of Georgia. Motions are pending for the appointment of a new receiver, the consolidation of all litigation and for a stay of foreclosure proceedings against the property capitalized at \$50,000,000. Many prominent lawyers from New York are here. Justice Jackson will be banquetted by the Atlanta bar.

Yardmaster Alexander Killed.

NORFOLK, May 25.—D. L. Alexander, yardmaster of the Norfolk and Western railroad at Lambert's Point, was caught between two box cars at that place and killed. He was a native of Pennsylvania and had lived in Norfolk about two years. He leaves a wife and two children.

Baltimore Furniture Company Failed.

TOLEDO, May 25.—The North Baltimore Furniture Company at North Baltimore has failed. Judgment was rendered in the common pleas court for \$30,000. It is said that there is another claim prior to this, making the liabilities \$15,000 and that the assets are small.

Business Houses Burned.

SANDESVILLE, Ga., May 25.—Eight wooden buildings were burned, among them the stores of A. J. Jernigan & Son, Jewellers, B. E. Broughton, general merchandise and I. Herman & Son, shoe store; loss, about \$11,000 with \$3,000 insurance on stocks.

Tobacco Factory Burned.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The tobacco factory of D. Buchner & Co., a 6-story building, 131 to 137 Mulberry street, was burned. The total loss is estimated at \$300,000, fully insured.

BRIEF BITS OF NEWS.

The National Union bank of New York City, capital \$1,500,000 has been authorized to begin business.

More than \$70,000 of the funds of the Cincinnati university is missing and where it is no one seems to be able to explain.

Senator Kula has accepted the ministry of finance in the Italian government, thus putting an end for the present to the cabinet crisis that has existed for several days.

A sensation has been caused by the announcement that Herr Schett, the court dentist at Vienna, is missing. The police authorities believe that he has been murdered and robbed.

General Guerra, provisional governor of San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, denies positively the statement published in New York papers that a censorship has been established over the cable service.

Eleanora Duse, who has fully recovered from her indisposition, made her debut as Camille at the Lyric Theatre, London. The house was crowded by a fashionable audience, and the great actress scored a marked success.

The fourth annual meeting of the Epworth league, comprising Baltimore, Philadelphia, central Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, Erie, West Virginia and Washington conferences, is in session in the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church, Washington.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

A Wrecked Naphtha Train, Ignited by a Lantern, Destroys Life and Property.

WAUKESHA, Wis., May 25.—Train No. 23, Wisconsin line, was wrecked near Gray's lake. The train parted at that place and the head section, having stopped at the foot of an incline, the second crashed into it. Five cars were thrown from the track and badly smashed. Two of the cars contained naphtha, and the fluid let loose spread out over the marsh, extending along the road. A boy living near by was attracted to the wreck, carrying an open lantern and igniting the naphtha, which was soon ablaze over a considerable area. A section man whose name cannot be learned was burned to death, and W. H. Strahan, train dispatcher, was badly injured. Others were burned, but not seriously. The flames spread rapidly, and the trainmen only escaped by jumping into the lake, where some were slightly burned by the naphtha which spread out over the water. The wrecked cars were entirely consumed. Two tramps, who were stealing a ride, were slightly burned.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Tenth Anniversary of the Suspended Highway Elaborately Celebrated.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The tenth anniversary of the opening of the New York and Brooklyn bridge was closed by a display of flags on the lofty summits of the towers in commemoration of the date which marked the initial use of the suspended highway linking the two cities, both of which have nearly doubled in size since its completion.

The use of the bridge by the public since it was opened has far surpassed all the calculations of engineers and others in advance of the completion of the structure.

In the 10 years the receipts of the bridge from all sources have been about \$10,000,000. Of this about one-half has been spent in maintenance and the other half in improvements. The original cost of the structure was \$15,000,000, and the total cost up to the present time about \$30,000,000. There have been a total of about 290,000 passengers carried in the cars since the railroad was put in operation, the number increasing from 8,000 in 1884 to over 40,000 last year.

McCloskey's Administration Celebrated.

LOUISVILLE, May 25.—The twenty-first anniversary of Bishop McCloskey's administration of this diocese was celebrated with pontifical high mass. There was a great outpouring to witness the grand ceremonial, the chief feature of which was a procession numbering about 150 brothers, priests and dignitaries in robes of their respective orders. The jubilee closed with a big banquet at the Galt House and the presentation of a purse of \$5,000 from the clergy.

Impostor Carter Arrested.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., May 25.—Thornton Carter, the Watervliet "Christ," is in jail here. The charge is similar to that against Prince Michel, and was made by Eddy McKee, brother of the 16-year-old girl who is said to have been the sufferer. McKee says that Carter took improper liberties with the girl at some religious meeting which she attended.

Receivers Appointed.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 25.—Judge Roney appointed J. H. Averill a permanent receiver of the Georgia portion of the Port Royal and Augusta railroad with W. T. Gary and Boykin Wright counsel. The headquarters are to be in Augusta.

Southern League Ball Games.

Birmingham, 10; Augusta, 13. Montgomery, 6; Chattanooga, 5. Mobile, 3; Macon, 4; Savannah, 9; Nashville, 4. New Orleans, 3; Atlanta, 4. Memphis, 2; Charleston, 9.

National League Ball Games.

Pittsburg, 8; St. Louis, 7. Baltimore, 11; New York, 16. Brooklyn, 7; Washington, 1. Chicago, 13; Cleveland, 5. Boston, 15; Philadelphia, 4.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK—Flour—Winter wheat, low grades, \$2.00; winter wheat, fair to fancy, \$2.50; winter wheat, patents, \$3.50; Minnesota clear, \$2.50; Minnesota straight, \$2.00; city mill, \$1. Rye flour, \$3.00; Rye—Western, 60c; Rye—Ohio, 70c; Rye—store and elevator, 50c; Rye—float, 70c; Rye—b, 70c. Oats, June, 70c; July, 70c; August, 70c; September, 70c; Corn No. 2, elevator, 40c; Oats No. 2, 35c; Rye No. 2, 40c; mixed western, 30c; Rye No. 3, 30c; Rye No. 4, 30c; Rye No. 5, 30c; Rye No. 6, 30c; Rye No. 7, 30c; Rye No. 8, 30c; Rye No. 9, 30c; Rye No. 10, 30c; Rye No. 11, 30c; Rye No. 12, 30c; Rye No. 13, 30c; Rye No. 14, 30c; Rye No. 15, 30c; Rye No. 16, 30c; Rye No. 17, 30c; Rye No. 18, 30c; Rye No. 19, 30c; Rye No. 20, 30c; Rye No. 21, 30c; Rye No. 22, 30c; Rye No. 23, 30c; Rye No. 24, 30c; Rye No. 25, 30c; Rye No. 26, 30c; Rye No. 27, 30c; Rye No. 28, 30c; Rye No. 29, 30c; Rye No. 30, 30c; Rye No. 31, 30c; Rye No. 32, 30c; Rye No. 33, 30c; Rye No. 34, 30c; Rye No. 35, 30c; Rye No. 36, 30c; Rye No. 37, 30c; Rye No. 38, 30c; Rye No. 39, 30c; Rye No. 40, 30c; Rye No. 41, 30c; Rye No. 42, 30c; Rye No. 43, 30c; Rye No. 44, 30c; Rye No. 45, 30c; Rye No. 46, 30c; Rye No. 47, 30c; Rye No. 48, 30c; Rye No. 49, 30c; Rye No. 50, 30c; Rye No. 51, 30c; Rye No. 52, 30c; Rye No. 53, 30c; Rye No. 54, 30c; Rye No. 55, 30c; Rye No. 56, 30c; Rye No. 57, 30c; Rye No. 58, 30c; Rye No. 59, 30c; Rye No. 60, 30c; Rye No. 61, 30c; Rye No. 62, 30c; Rye No. 63, 30c; Rye No. 64, 30c; Rye No. 65, 30c; Rye No. 66, 30c; Rye No. 67, 30c; Rye No. 68, 30c; Rye No. 69, 30c; Rye No. 70, 30c; Rye No. 71, 30c; Rye No. 72, 30c; Rye No. 73, 30c; Rye No. 74, 30c; Rye No. 75, 30c; Rye No. 76, 30c; Rye No. 77, 30c; Rye No. 78, 30c; Rye No. 79, 30c; Rye No. 80, 30c; Rye No. 81, 30c; Rye No. 82, 30c; Rye No. 83, 30c; Rye No. 84, 30c; Rye No. 85, 30c; Rye No. 86, 30c; Rye No. 87, 30c; Rye No. 88, 30c; Rye No. 89, 30c; Rye No. 90, 30c; Rye No. 91, 30c; Rye No. 92, 30c; Rye No. 93, 30c; Rye No. 94, 30c; Rye No. 95, 30c; Rye No. 96, 30c; Rye No. 97, 30c; Rye No. 98, 30c; Rye No. 99, 30c; Rye No. 100, 30c; Rye No. 101, 30c; Rye No. 102, 30c; Rye No. 103, 30c; Rye No